DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

VOL. 2 .-- NO. 5.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1845.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL: PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY PRICE & FULTON, PROPRIETORS.

TERMS Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance. at the end of three months, No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

TO CLUBS OF Five new subscribers, to one address, \$11 00 Anderson, Miss Mercary 20 00 No attention paid to any order unless the money Brockett, John

We will pay the postage on letters containing Beatey, Thomas Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be re-mitted through the mail at our risk. The Post- Burr, Henry master's certificate of such remittance shall be a Berry, B W 2 sufficient receipt therefor.

ADVERTISEMENTS Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or Rowzer, Martha less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each Belle, Wm succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deduc- Boon, Wiley ted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. YEARLY standing advertisements will be inserted at \$10 per square. Boy, J J All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent Berry, Samuel higher.

If the number of insertions are not marked Bryant, Miss Anna on the advertisement, they will be continued until Bracy, John H ordered out, and charged for accordingly. Dietters to the proprietors on business con- Burnett, Lucinda

and directed to the firm. OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Barton, George T Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

PRENTENG OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON. ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPE & ROBESON Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of Lumber, Vaval Stores. &c. &c.

Wilmington, August 1st, 1845. The Observer and the North Carolinian, Fayetteville, will copy six months and forward accounts Cambel, Jane to this office.

John S. Richards, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

GENERAL AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Respectfully refers to

Messrs. J. & E. Anderson, R. W. Brown, Esq. \} Wilmington, N. C. Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey, " Richards, Bassett & Aborn, New York. A. Richards, Esq. June 27, 1845.

EDWOD HEALY. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foster, Miss Lucy A GROCERIES and PROVISIONS. Hall & Armstrong's Wharf,

Wilmington, N. C. Jun 13, 1845. CORNELIUS MYERS, Nanufacturer & Bealer in

HATS AND CAPS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, MRKET STREET-Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS, Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT,

LINDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C. WILLIAM COOKE, General Commission Merchant,

Receiving and Forwarding Agent, Next door North of the New Custom-house. . WILMINGTON, N. C.

BOBT. G. BANKUN. Auctioneer & Commission Merchant, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends Hill, Miss Eliza H in New York. september 21, 1844.

WILL SILLWO Wholesale & Retail Druggist,

LOHIN HALLS

Commission Berchant Johnson, J One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's. Water-st. WILMINGTON, N. C.

LIST OF BLANKS N HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Jourt Writs do Subpænas do Fi. Fas. County Court Scire Facias Apprentice's Indentures Letters of Administrators Appeal Bonds Juror's Tickets Marriage License Peace warrants Guardian Bonds Constable's bonds Administrator's do

Notes of hand Military Ca Sas Checks, Cape Fear Bank Land Deeds do Branch Bank of the Negro Bonds Notes, negotiable at bank Ca Sa bonds Bills Sale. Negro Inspector's Certificates

Certificates of Justices attending Court Bills Lading (letter) Shipping Papers TAny blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch. Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other

work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determint ed to execute our work well, and at the cheapesrates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE R. H. Stanton & Co.,) a select assortment of

Leaf Tobacco. hhds., a prime article, for sale by G. W. DAVIS. Feb y 21 -- [23

A LL kind of BLANKS for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

LIST OF LETTERS EMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., on the 30th September, 1845. Those whose names appear on this List, will please to ask for advertised Letters.

Kerr, George Adams, Alexis Kellar, John Adams, Mary A King & Hall. Adams, John Anderson, Wm Littleton, Misa O Antone, Miss Maria Lotzen, H L Lucas, A B Artis, Elvin Larkins, Aron Lewis, Simon Leonard, H Lewis, Mullington Bridger, Reding Miller, Miss Marion Mott, D J Marines. A D Bromage, Thomas Mayo, D L 4 Moore, Miss Mary Bianohard, Nancy McIntyre, D 2 Meeks, 8

McKay, K Mayo, Alfred McDuffie, Douglad 2 Moore, Miss Elizabeth Murphy, Rev Thomas Burton, Mary Ann 2 Merrick, Nursay McInes, Joseph Moore, Rev W M D McLendon, John Brunce, Henry Mosely, Allab nected with this establishment, must be post paid, Boudinot, Wm E Moore, J B Bradley, Anthony Martin, Wm Michael, Wm Burton, Alfred Morriss, Wm Banister, Sarah Moore, Miss Mary J Brintriall, Thomas Mitchell, Alex'r Becout, William

J Neubole, MissaC David, M or Bunning Nash, Solomon Craig, Catharine Narburton & Son, Collins, Morriss Numere, Anna L olfins, Miss J 0. Corbett, James L Osborn, J W Cambell & Coyle, 2

Clarke, Joseph 4

Cambell, W 8 2

Cameron, James

Carlton, N

Craig, J B

Craig, George

ostin, Samuel

Chavers, Henry

Deming, capt D 2

Evans, Green (negro)

Eagles, Richard 2

Frieze, Rev Jacob

French, capt James

Fountain, Tobias

Freeman, F 2

Floyd, T B

Firth, S. H.

Farriss, A G

Fredericks, Z

Gay, Redmond

Gallaggaer, W

Grant, George

Gilbert, John

Hynes, A 2

Hafer, John

Hoover, W P

Hosskins, W L

Hartsfield, J N

Hankins, Wm

Hill, Wm G

Hardie, R W

Howe, Albert

Healy, Edward

Johnson, Fanny

Jamestown. M Va

Johnson Mary

Juud, James

Jarvis, Wm

Jones, & W

Jordon, Emily

Hicks, James

Hanim, Thomas

Holmes, Nathaniel

Hoster, Mary Jane

Hall, R P

Howan, M H

Howe, Anthony

Garrard, Rev T

Gerrard, George A

Luggage cars,

Eagles, Moses

Foster, David

Daviss, Joel

Dew, Noha

Dores, J P

Dudley, Alfred

Chavers, Lane

Old North State Ten i o of R Price, R A Pickett, Francis A E Price, George Peirce, Peter Prigge, Gevert onner, Miss Mary C Proctor, D Prince, James Proviance, Mrs W H Price, Miss Caroline A Price, John Cahoun, Dr P A R C Cauldwell, Miss Adelle

Quim, Edward 2 Corville, Miss A McReak Robbins, R 3 Ratgen, Bernard Rossier, Edward Russell, John B Rogers, Bernard Rollins, Enoch Russell, Francis Russ, Caswell Reid, D Rue, F

Raleigh, George Simpson, C Smith, Mrs Anna Strode, Porter Smith, John Smith, J M Floyd, Miss Lucinda 2 Sellars, Samuel Stoney, Joseph Sterritt, J W Stanley, Mrs C A Sandford, Alex'r Steward, Miss Nancy Springs, Joseph Shelton & Mallory, 2 Smith, Isabella Sellars, Cane

Skinner, J B Searma. J B Gary, J, captain of the Thrift J Thurston, Wm Teneych, Hates Tappen, H H Tervis, Miss Ann Tumor, Maria

Thomas, R Tenkun, Edward Tumor, Isabella Tumor, Mary Jane Underdew, Noah

Vail, Miss Mary Van Nortex & co, M Willis, J T 3 Ward, Alonzo 3 Woodwarth, John Williams, Wm H Waddell, James Iredell IJ S Navy, Waddell, Henry Williams, T Williamson, James Wood, DR Williams, Miss Jane E

Jackson, J H W. C. BETTENCQURT, P. M. October 3, 1845

Ward, Sarah

Wilkinson, Mrs Julia

Wilmington, J D

FOR 1846. Wilmington and the surrounding country the burden upon them not equally imposed upon the duty on cotton manufactures, and will imposed upon the duty on cotton manufactures, and will impose only one-fourth of the burden on the people? The whole of these us with their contracts or custom. Mr. Shaw upon others, with the exception of the duties would be the full measure of the popular buris now absent and will make arrangements upon sugar and iron, and these while they den. And yet it is one of the schemes of the Warrants, Ca Sas while in Boston for a supply of Ice to farnish would operate as taxes upon all the rest of the manufacturers to let tea and coffee remain free all who may wish it from April to the middle people, would operate as bounties to them, of duty, in order to create a necessity for in-WM. SHAW. of October.

A. PAUL REPITON. Sept 26th, 1845

NOTICE. under the firm of BERNARD. & CO.,

offer for sale, (at their stand two doors North of &c., &c., &c.

EDWARD J. BERNARD. GEORGE P. GRANT. RICHARD H. GRANT. eept 15, (19,) 1845.

MR. MeDUFFIE'S LETTER.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Mr. Editor-I have seen with some apprehension, the remarks of your Washington correspondent in regard to the probable course of the Administration in fulfilling their pledge to reduce the tariff to a revenue standard.

To relieve myself from the fears excited by hose remarks, I addressed a letter to General eDuffie, who I knew had great personal confidence in President Polk, to ascertain his opinion on the subject, and received in answer the enclosed communication, which is very satisfactory to me, and I think will be to the

If you concur in this opinion, I hope you will give it a place in your paper.

CHERRY HILL, Sept. 27, 1845. My Dear Sir-You ask me whether, in my opinion, "it be possible, that the conjectures of the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury can be true, in relation to the probable course of the Administration of Mr. Polk in the adjustment of the tariff," and whether "such a course would not be a palpable violation of the pledge to reduce the duties upon foreign imports to the revenue stan-

In answer to these enquiries, I state in the first place, my confident belief that these conjectures cannot be true, and in the second place, that the course they ascribe to the Administration would be "a palpable violation of the pledge to reduce the duties upon foreign imports to the revenue standard," and of all the pledges of the party by which Mr. Polk was elected.

A brief exposition of the true principles of a revenue tariff and a reference to Mr. Polk's be to put the power of taxation, the most im- ored muslin which costs 30 cents, pays only 'Well, madam, bring your son here.' Inaugural Address, will be sufficient, I think, to banish your apprehensions. It is obvious to remark that a revenue tariff is the lowest rate of duty upon every foreign import that will raise the required amount of revenue.-The smallest addition to that rate upon any one article with a view to increase the price of its domestic rival, is "plainly and intentionally" a protective, as contradistinguished from a revenue duty. But, if the additional duty not only enhances the price of both the foreign and domestic article, but diminishes the revenue, it would be the most barefaced mockery -the most impudent and hypocritical disguise by which a mercenary and merciless oppression ever attempted to conceal its deformity, to call this a revenue duty. Now it is only necessary to apply these plain, if not self-evi dent propositions, to the articles which it is the supposed intention of the Administration to favor and protect, by exempting them from the general rule of reduction. Take for example the two leading articles of sugar and iron. Next to salt, these are articles of the most general consumption by all classes of people.

reducing the duties upon foreign imports to a general average of 20 per cent., upon what principle of justice, equity or sound policy, upon what shadow of constitutional power, can a rate of duty be imposed upon these articles, higher than the general rate necessary for revenue, at the same time adding to the public burdens and diminishing the public revenue? Is it because sugar and iron are produced by a few wealthy sugar planters and iron masters, not equal in number to one in a hundred thousand of those who consume the ty and poverty, the contributions extorted by it will be seen that the very lowest rate of reva free government-and let me not say-a Democratic Administration-to add to the for-

In a great financial and economical reform,

ports, and protection the incident. the sugar planter, for example, by even a rev- ported set down at ten millions. This will to the burden, but the price of domestic sugar, latter, amount to thirty millions of dollars .- pletely the art of sewing. It will perform ower!

of taxation. equal to 20 per cent., upon the whole amount creasing the duties on sugar, iron, and the vaof sugar and iron they produced for sale. Sup- rious manufactures embraced in the protective pose, for example, a sugar planter of Louisi- system. Of all foreign imports, tea and cofana produces sugar annually to the amount of fee are among the most proper subjects of a dologer in the but of the ear, coolly refifty thousand dollars-probably a fair average, revenue duty, inasmuch as they yield the lar-THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership and an iron master of Pennsylvania, iron to gest amount of revenue with the least burden the same amount. The amount of other im- to the people, and that burden is equally disported and protected articles consumed by tributed among the consumers. But the maneach, certainly would not exceed ten thousand dollars. Thus under a revenue tariff, these China to exchange them for tea, and to Bra-Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, injured citizens would have to pay 20 per cent, zil and Cuba to exchange them for coffee, un-question. on \$10,000, equal to \$2,000 to the government derstand perfectly well the benefit of free trade. They will also attend to the sale of Country and to their confederate monopolists, and if it be only confined to the sale of Country and to their confederate monopolists, and if it be only confined to the sale of Country and to their confederate monopolists, and if it be only confined to the sale of Country and to their confederate monopolists, and if it be only confined to the sale of Country and to their confederate monopolists, and if it be only confined to the sale of Country and to their confederate monopolists, and if it be only confined to the sale of Country and to their confederate monopolists, and if it be only confined to the sale of Country and to their confederate monopolists, and if it be only confined to the sale of Country and to the sale of Country and the sale of Countr would only receive 20 per cent. on \$80,000, are like Sir Robert Peel's finterman, who said equal to \$10,000 from the great body of the to that minister, "I am a free trade man, sir, people! Their ground of complaint, then, but you must not touch the duty on fish." 1

only five times as much in bounties as they | Congress to violate the true principles of a paid in taxes and bounties united ! And what revenue system, and the solemn pledge connader these circumstances, do they modestly tained in the compromise act of 1833, by leademand of the federal government, and of a free trade democratic administration? Simply imports used by them in manufacturing, free that the bounty of twenty per cent., resulting of duty. But this scheme, I am sure, can refrom a revenue duty, be raised to fifty by a ceive no countenance from the administration. fresh. Madame la Countess de protecting duty, swelling their clear and real They will recommend no discriminations, as was admitted within the gate of the celeation, from eight to twenty-three thousand with a view to revenue; and upon every sound dollars! This plain statement literally exhib-its the character, not only of the protective duties upon sugar and iron, but of the whole system of protective monopoly, and I am sure sufficiently extensive, the whole of the federal no honest patriot can think of the unjust, iniquitons and audacious demand made by those thus have no wealthy and influential class, bloated and heartless plunderers, that the ad- drawing princely incomes from the extorted ministration should sacrifice their principles contributions of the people, and stimulating is our only son. and the vital interests of the people, to secure the government to all sorts of extravagant extheir allegiance, for the support of the follow- penditures with a view to keep up a system ers and victims, whom they at the same time of high and oppressive duties. deceive and plunder, without feeling his blood In any scheme which the administration boil in his veins, with the warmest indigna- may present for adjusting the tariff, I feel con-

greater part of the revenue from imports, is no other purposes but to deceive the people portant of all political powers, in the hands of 9 cents, equal to 30 per cent on its cost. those who have a deep pecuniary interest in These revolting deformities must be removed, nations of Europe would agree to supply the co-operate in the patriotic labor. federal revenue by a perpetual tribute, would It is apparent that the days of monopoly these monopolists consent to a total repeal of and commercial restriction are numbered in all the duties on imports and free the country the civilized nations of the earth. Even in from taxation? They certainly would not .- Great Britain-so long held up to us by our They solemply declare that these duties, which monopolists as an example for imitation-all to their prosperity; that to reduce them from trade, and differ only as to the time and manfifty to twenty per cent, would be injurious to ner of reforming ancient restrictions and abuthem, but to repeal them altogether would be ses. And permit me to say, that the day that absolutely ruinous. Here, then, is a confes- shall witness the downfall of commercial resprerogative of prescribing to the government greatest and most glorious era that ever markwhat burdens shall be imposed on those who ed the the progress of improvement in the tempay them! If we submit to these things can poral affairs of man. It should be the ambisentative republic? It ought never to be great reform which is destined, as I firmly be- the entire sum. forgotten that a system of taxation, by which lieve, to contribute more to the liberty, prosthree-fourths at least of the public revenue is perity and peace of the nations than any event derived from duties upon foreign manufactures, since the advent of our Saviour. In this view it as we may. The whole of the duty impo- above the miserable schemes of mercenary moagainst the imported, and in favor of home as to be equal to the occasion and fulfil the ex- in; he will pay you.' made manufacture to the full extent of that pectations of his country.

Now when we recollect that all foreign imports, are as truly the productions of domestic industry, as their home made rivals-and that is as much entitled to be exempted from taxaarticles and pay from the pockets of mediocri- tion as that which makes the domestic article; enue duties upon sugar and iron, and upon all manufactures of iron, cotton and wool, is an tunes of a monied oligarchy? Can it be be- unjust discrimination in favor of one branch lieved, that Mr. Polk, bound by the united of domestic industry, and against another .ties of interest and duty to sustain the great The true point of equality and justice, as I principles of free trade and unshackled indus- have always maintained, would be to impose try, which he has so ably supported through the same rate of duty on the home made, that out but once a fortnight during the winter a long course of public service; will now, we impose on the imported manufacture. The when elected to the highest station to which exemption, therefore, of our home made man- England Mail will henceforth go once a ambition or patriotism can aspire, betray his ufactures, from the duties imposed on those political principles and sacrifice those popular we import, is a most liberal concession, gramasses, by whose voluntary and unsolicited tuitously made by the people to the manufacsuffrages he was raised to power? "I trust turers; and that they are not satisfied with this tained to letters, between Philadelphia and listen patiently." not the tale." In his Inaugural Address he discrimination, is a proof how feeble is the Boston, in THREE weeks, which used in very distinctly lays down the doctrine that sense of gratitude and justice among masses the winter to require SIX weeks. revenue is the object of all duties upon im- of men, when their interests are in question. But our system is as burdensome as it is une-Nothing can be more plain. If protection qual. It may be safely stated that it imposes to particular classes at the expense of all others a pecuniary burden on the people three times results from a revenue duty-as it does from as great as the amount of revenue it yields to all revenue duties-it is an unavoidable inci- the Treasury. The duty on imported Cotton chine .- A most ingentous piece of mechandent not to be desired but regretted. It is im- manufactures, for example, may be assumed ism has lately been made known to the possible to separate the protection given to to average 40 per cent., and the amount imenue duty of 20 per cent., from the twofold yield a revenue of four millions. But the cotburthen imposed upon every body else, not ton manufacturers annually produced in the in bringing it to its present state of perfeconly by raising to the consumers the price of United States, and equally enhanced in price tion. It is a sewing machine, plain in its imported sugar which yields a revenue equal with the foreign, by the duty imposed on the details and calculated to revolutionize comwhich imposes an equal burden and yields no Forty per cent. on this, gives us twelve milrevenue. It is this last result; which unjustly lions as the additional burden imposed on the transfers the money of the many to the pockets people, by the duty on cotton manufactures; tract the stitches by the simple turn of a ted, and the doctor called his domestice. of the few, which constitues the incidental pro- so that the people are subjected to a burden of screw-lead the needle along all the sinnutection of a revenue duty-a result which sixteen millions to obtain a revenue of four, so far from being desirable to the people at paying to the cotton manufacturers, who are large, can only be regarded as a public evil now realizing from 20 to 40 per cent. on their unavoidably resulting from an unequal system capital, three dollars for every one they pay to the government! Now let us compare this and do every part of sewing of a coat, but-Now let us suppose the duties upon all for- duty on cotton manufactures, with a like duty ton holes excepted. eign imports, including sugar and iron, redu- on tea and coffee, which the manufacturers ced to a revenue standard of 20 per cent., and artfully prevailed upon Congress to exempt take up the case of the sugar planters and iron from duty altogether, by the act of 1832. Let Thrust.—While workmen were digging Spring & Summer Arrangements masters at this point. What ground would us assume that we annually import tea and they have to complain of such an adjustment coffee to the amount of ten millions of dollars, HE Subscribers have entered into an agree- of the duties upon imports? Could they pre- under a duty of 40 per cent. This will yield ment to furnish ICE to the Inhabitants of tend that any one of these duties imposed a a revenue precisely equal to that derived from without disappointment to any who may favor duties would operate precisely upon them as ple. The money collected at the custom house

ufacturers, who carry their manufactures to against the levelling equality of a revenue have no doubt, therefore, that a powerful effort tariff, would be that they received under it, will be made by the manufacturers to induce poss it.

fident that the leading feature will be the total fears. He is now at the age when the Taking a more comprehensive view of the abolition of minimum and specific duties .subject, it may be stated as a fact that the These are fraudulent contrivances that serve all his wishes, money, liberty, &c.; he ederived from duties on the class of protected and disguise oppression. Let us have ad articles, principally sugar, iron, and iron man- valorem duties that every body can understand. most remarkable is, that he is always talkufactures, cotton manufactures and woollen Let the people see the full extent of their ing about jewelry or diamonds, which he manufactures. Now all these interests are burthens, and if they must be oppressed let it united together in a plundering confederacy, be "so nominated in the bond." As these upon the principle, that each may rob the oth- duties now stand, low priced articles consumed er, that all may rob the community at large. by the poor pay the highest rate of duty, while come amorous of a woman, no better, per-As I have before stated, each of them would those of the highest price, consumed by the haps, than she should be, and that he has receive at least five times, some of them twen- wealthy, pay the lowest rate. This is a fatal involved himself in burthensome engagety times as much as they pay, even under a objection to all specific duties. A yard of calstrict revenue system. Is it not apparent, ico, for example, which costs 6 cents in Mantherefore, that to permit those interests to con- chester, pays 9 cents duty, which is 150 per but a conjecture. The father and I are trol Congress, in the matter of taxation, would cent on its cost; while a yard of the finest col- lost in sounding the cause of this folly." increasing the taxes? If the manufacturing and I feel assured that Mr. Polk will cordially

Yours, &c. GEO. McDUFFIE.

Ninety Years Ago .- The following ad-

GENERAL POST OFFICE. ? Philadelphia, Feb. 14, 1755.

It having been found very inconvenient to persons concerned in trade that the mail tor, gently pushing aside the bill. I know, from "Philadelphia to new England" sets I know." season, this is to give notice, that the New

By command of the Postmaster General. WM. FRANKLIN, Comptroller.

Important to Tailors .- Sewing Mapublic in France, the inventor of which has been engaged during the last 15 years Countess?' 200 stitches to the minute-enlarge or conosities and irregularities of the stuff to be feet, which raised his transports to fury. sewed, without the least danger of tear, He cried thief! murder!" but at the end of whatever may be the texture of the stuff.

Mike's last Argument .- A home for the bodies of some unfortunate victims, under the ruins of a building in New York, recently, a dandy, who was passing by, asked what they were doing-on learning that they sought the bodies of poor laborers what! that's all!' and on picking his steps away, the man of the Subterranean sung out, 'you nincompoop! what are you? a workey will lay you low'-when suiting the action to the word, he sent the fop, cane, ruffles, &c., sprawling in the gutter with a dochmarking, 'that's all, Mr. Ruffles!'

Ethiopian Wit .- The Boston Post is responsible for the following:---Well Mr. Snow, I wants to an you one

Propel it den. Why am a grog shop like a counterfeit mail boy?

'Well Ginger I gibs that right up.' Does you gib it up! - kase you cant

WHOLE NO. 57. THE SET OF DIAMONDS.

Mr. E-, a physician well known for his skill in mental disorders, saw arrive income derived from the system of federal tax- we have been semi-officially informed, but brated physician. The countess introduced herself on the spot, and spoke as a

'Sir, you see a woman a prey to the most violent chagrin. I have a son; he is very dear to me as well as to my husband; he

Tears like rain fell, such as Artemisia shed over the grave of Mausoleus.

'Ah, yes!-Y-es, sir! and for some time we have suffered the most horrible passions develope. Although we gratify vinces many signs of dementation. The has sold or given to some woman, all unintelligible. We suppose that he has bements to satisfy his desires. This, sir, is

Ah, to-morrow, sir-by all means, at

'That will do.'

The doctor respectfully conducted the ady to her carriage, not forgetting to scan the coat of arms and the lackeys.

The next morning the Countess drove are surely taxes to the country, are essential parties now concur in the principles of free to a famous Jeweller, and after having a long time cheapened a set of 30,009 crowns she finally purchased it. She negligently drew a purse from her reticule, found there sion of what is apparent without it, that those trictions and the establishment of free trade ten thousand francs in bank notes, and who receive the taxes, impudently claim the among the nations of the earth, will be the spread them out; but immediately gathering them up, she said to the jeweller, 'you had better send a person with me. My we claim to live under a responsible, repre- tion of our statesmen to take the lead in this husband will pay him. I find I have not

The Jeweller made a sign to a young man, who proudly delighted to go in such the like of which are extensively produced in of the subject few men ever occupied a more en equipage, started off with the Countess the United States, is the most burdensome and responsible position than Mr. Polk, and I have M. She drove to the Doctor's door, and unequal of all the known systems that now every reason to believe he fully realises that whispered to him, 'This is my son, I leave exist in civilized nations, reduce and modify responsibility, and will so far elevate his views him with you.' To the young man she sed on this class of articles, is a discrimination nopolists and factionists contending for office said-'My husband is in his study-walk

The young man went in. The countess and the carriage went off, at first, slow and noiseless; soon after the horses galloped.

'Ah, well, young man,' said the physithe industry which acquires the foreign article vertisement is copied from the Pennsylva- cian, 'you understand the business. I supnia Gazette, published in Philadelphia, Ju- pose. Let us see; how do you feel? what is going on in this young head?"

'What passes in my head, sir? Nothing except settling for the set of diamonds." 'We understand all that,' said the doc-

'If the gentleman knows the amount, no more remains but to pay the cash.'

'Indeed! Indeed! Be calm-where did week, the year round, whereby correspon- you get your diamonds? what has become dence may be carried on, and answers ob- of them ! Say as much as you will. I will

> 'The business is to pay me, sir, forter thousand crowns · Wherefore?

> 'How, wherefore !' said the young man. whose eyes began to glisten. 'Yes, why should I pay you?'

Because, Madame, the countess, has just purchased the diamonds at our house." 'Good! here we have you. Who is the .Your wife;' and he presented the bill.

But do you know, young man, that I Here the young man became transpor-

and bade them seize him by the hands and a quarter of an hour, he calmed down, explained every thing soberly, and terrible light began to dawn upon the doctor. Notwithstanding all the search that could

be made, this singular theft, so witty, so original from the ecene of the physician and the young man, was never discovered. The ingrate had taken care to conceal every trace of herself. The driver and lackeys were all accomplices. The carriage was hired, and this history remains a monument in the memoir of jewellers.

Calculation in Printing .- Every column of a newspaper contains several thousand distinct pieces of metal, the misplacing of any one of which would cause a blunder or typographical error. With this curious fact before the reader, he must wonder at the general accuracy of newspapers, and be more disposed to excuse, than magnify errors of the press.

'My lad,' said a young lady to a boy, carrying an empty mail bag, - 'Are von the

'Ye duzent think I iz a female boy, dus ve?' replied the urchin. There was a slight frost in Philadelphia, on the